2017 CERTIFICATION 2018 JUN 19 PM 1: 22

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

SUNRISE MOBILE HOME PARK Public Water System Name

st PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community Public Water System (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
☐ Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (Attach copy of bill)
□ Email message (Email the message to the address below) THEIR Other GIVEN WITH RENT RECEIPT & HANDED OUT AT DOOR
Date(s) customers were informed: 6 / 15 /2018 6 / 18 /2018 / /2018
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed:/
CCR was distributed by Email (Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: / /2018
☐ As a URL(Provide Direct URL)
☐ As an attachment
☐ As text within the body of the email message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:
Date Published: / / POSTED ON BULLETIN BOARD of OUR LAUNDROMA
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 6 / 15/2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:
(Provide Direct URL)
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Date Date
Submission antions (Salest one mathed ONIV)

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576 - 7800

**Not a preferred method due to poor clarity **

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from one 850 feet deep artesian well that draws from the Miocene Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Sunrise Mobile Home & RV Park, as a public water supply, is required to submit monthly bacteriological samples to MS State Dept of Health. All our samples have tested Negative for E. Coli and Total Coliform. For all other chemical analyses performed, the results were well below the Maximum Contaminant Levels for all contaminants monitored by state and federal agencies, including EPA.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

Jeff and Dawn Brenegan manage Sunrise Mobile Home & RV Park, and operate a private non-community water system. They are both Licensed Water Operators and are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions regarding your water service, water quality, or any other concerns related to this water system, please contact the Brenegans at any one of the following numbers: (228) 216-3643, (228) 533-7001, or (228) 216-0919.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. SUNRISE MOBILE HOME PARK is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,	Detect In	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disi	nfection By	-Produc	:ts					
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additio	n of a dis	sinfect	ant is 1	necessary	for control	of microbial contaminants)
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	NA	NA	2014	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamin	ants							Miles 11 - 2 - 10 - 14 10 - 14 10 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 1
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0093	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

	MCLG or	MCL,	Detect In Your	Range		Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG			Low	High	Date	Violation	Typical Source
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.1	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	15	NA	NA	2014	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.72	NA	NA	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.42	NA	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA	NA	2015	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Contaminants Inorganic Contamin		LG AL	Your Water	Sample Date	e Exc	amples ceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level consumer taps (ppm)	at 1.3	3 1.3	0	2017		0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG	AL		Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2017	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions						
Тегт	Definition					
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)					
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)					
NA	NA: not applicable					
ND	ND: Not detected					
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.					

Important Drinking Water Definitions					
Term	Definition				
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.				
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.				
ТТ	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.				
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.				
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.				
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.				
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated				
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level				

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: JEFF or DAWN BRENEGAN Address: 6033 DEAN RD PEARLINGTON, MS 39572 Phone: (228) 533-7001